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STRIKING

Was the Character and Ability of Thomas Devin Reilly.

Noted Journalist and Patriot of 1848 Who Died in America.

Had Attained Zenith of Fame When Career Was Cut Short.

DEATH WAS A NATIONAL CALAMITY

Among the Irish patriots of 1848 none deserve a more devoted memory than Thomas Devin Reilly. He was a chronicler of events, an unmasker of wrongs, and wherever tyranny ran riot Reilly's pen was ever ready in defense of the weak and downtrodden. Still his was a gentle soul, though brave even to audacity in time of peril.

He was born in the town and county of Monaghan on March 30, 1824. His father was a solicitor in the Court of Chancery. His early education was received in his native town, and when he was twelve years old his father removed to Dublin, where young Thomas Devin Reilly was placed under the tuition of the priests. Later he took his college entrance course at Huddart's noted seminary. Upon entering Trinity he was noted for his attainments in the classics and mathematics. He took several honors, but left the college to throw himself into the "Young Ireland" movement. His first article was concerning Dr. Madden's "connection between the Kingdom of Ireland and the Crown of England," and appeared in the Nation, at that time the organ of the Irish Nationalists, on October 25, 1845, when Reilly was barely twenty-one years old. Shortly after his letters on Louis Blanc's "History of Ten Years" made their appearance, and Reilly at once became famous as a writer of elegance and force.

In the following year Reilly took to task Mr. Steele, a member of Conciliation Hall, who had attacked certain resolutions offered in the American House of Representatives by the Hon. Felix McConnell, of Alabama. McConnell held out inducements for the annexation of Ireland to the United States. Steele in his address in Conciliation Hall said: "I would rather see Ireland overwhelmed and submerged forever by the swelling and upheaval of the wild Atlantic ocean than annexed to a slave-holding republic. I disdain the attainment of a selfish Irish nationality at the sacrifice of the sublime principle of universal liberty."

A few days later, or the next issue of the Nation, Reilly wrote to Steele. He denied that nationality was selfish, condemned the mock philanthropy that negates home interests while going abroad for principles to fight about. "Nationality," he wrote, "is a pearl, the richest, too, in charity's casket. Philanthropy enlarged is the pearl dissolved."

Reilly continued to write against tyranny, and oppression and all his articles had literary merit as well as political strength. While he could make a speech at times, he lacked confidence in his own powers of oratory. In his speech at Confederation, April 7, 1847, Reilly said in part:

"A people, sir, which famely lies down in its own land to starve deserves to starve. If it be given to men to interpret the motives of the living God, and I, for one, do not believe this famine is His work, yet whatever it be His, was done by Him, I am convinced, to make the national existence of our country identical with our personal lives, to make us act like men, that we may live like animals, to make us brave in self-defense."

Again and in the same month he let himself out in unmasking the noted scheme of Godley, who sought to "Raise an Irish nationality in the backwoods of Canada."

"You are slaves," said Reilly to his auditors. "False flatterers have told you you are a brave and a noble people. Now I, one of the people, tell you you are no such thing. You are nobles, citizens, merchants, farmers, bogs and all what your present masters and owners call you, an inferior caste, because they are your masters and owners. You are not Irish men, but Irish slaves. Now, then, choose at last—choose whether you will wait on quietly till the most agonizing of deaths, the most horrid of diseases, and the most cruel of infamous projects shall have swept you all from the Irish soil, or whether you will at once spring to your feet from your apathy and your degradation, and win your spurs of nationhood like men."

It is hardly necessary to recite the story of the failure of the insurrection. Reilly was arrested, but was not prosecuted at the time. Later he was outlawed, but after several exciting adventures made his way to New York in November, 1848. Early in the following year, in company with William E. Robinson, he issued "The People," but the proprietors were opposites in American politics, and the venture was discontinued. He began the study of American Revolutionary history, and in 1850 he went to Boston to assume the editorship of The Protective Union, a paper started by the printers on the joint stock company plan. This venture proved a failure, and Devin Reilly returned to New York and wrote political articles for the American Review. In 1853 he was given a place in the Land Office as a reward for his article defending the government on "Naturalization and the Kosta Case."

Poor Reilly died in Washington March 6, 1854. So great was his popularity that a public meeting was held to express the nation's sorrow. Beverly Tucker presided, while Senator Shields, John R. Thompson and John C. Breckinridge were among the Vice-Presidents. In the resolutions the people are assured:

"That in the death of Thomas Devin Reilly a great public loss has been sustained, a loss to his fatherland, to his adopted country, and to the cause of progressive principles."

It is much better to use hot water

than cold in dampening clothes for and the clothes are ready for the ironing. The moisture is more even sooner.

AMERICAN

Financier Said to Have Been Called to Rome on Business.

John Pierpont Morgan, the great American financier, is now in Rome, and rumor has it that he visited the Eternal City at the earnest solicitation of His Holiness, Pope Pius X. The latest cablegram says that the Pope is negotiating with him to handle the Vatican finances.

It is calculated that at least \$3,000,000 more a year will now be required by the Holy See, and the presence of Mr. Morgan in Rome has prompted the Pope to submit to the American financier a plan by which the church's finances may be considerably increased. Besides the annual income of the Peter's pence fund, which is calculated at \$1,000,000, the Holy See possesses a contingent fund amounting to nearly \$6,000,000, the largest portion of which was left by the late Pope, who had accumulated it. This capital is now invested for the most part in securities which bring a low rate of interest, such as French railway bonds, shares in Italian and French industrial enterprises, and the balance is deposited in the Bank of England, where it draws small interest.

It is now proposed to turn over all this capital, bonds and shares, to the American house of J. P. Morgan & Co. in order that the available cash funds may be invested in good American securities and thus increase the annual income of the Holy See.

If Mr. Morgan should agree with the general lines of the new scheme it is probable that his banking house will gradually obtain the administration of the funds of some of the Roman congregations, as, for instance, the Propaganda, possessing several million dollars of property, whose income is applied to the support of the foreign missions. Most of the property of the Propaganda consists in real estate in Rome and Italy, which, on account of the enormous taxation and low rentals, brings only an average income of 2 or 3 per cent.

BOUND FOR ROME.

The Very Rev. Father Charles H. McKenna, O. P., and his nephew, the Rev. Bernard A. McKenna, who is taking a post graduate course at the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., sailed for Rome last Saturday. Before returning to America the Fathers McKenna will visit Jerusalem and all the interesting parts of the Holy Land.

FLORAL FEATURES.

Plant a few flowers that your neighbor doesn't and then each can enjoy the other's garden.

By sowing flower seeds in boxes in the house now it is possible to have fine blooming plants early in May.

You can have Carnations in July by buying young plants in two-inch pots and setting them out in the spring.

Was your lawn all that you desired last year? If not, sow some reliable grass seed this year and have a pretty one.

A distinct variety of the Canna is the Governor Roosevelt, which in addition to being mottled and spotted, is distinctly striped.

Only a few weeks now until Easter, and you'd better see to it that the Lilies are given all the encouragement to growth that they need.

Of course you haven't delayed ordering your seeds until this late in the season except for the best of reasons, but don't delay any longer.

The Chinese Azalea has rapidly increased in popularity during recent years and forms a conspicuous part of the Easter decorations.

The General Jacquemont is a very popular hardy crimson rose, being a strong, vigorous grower and an early and abundant bloomer.

For covering trellises, piazzas, fences and trailing over rockwork, etc., the Climbing Nasturtiums have a place that is distinctly their own.

For continuous bloom the Iceland Poppy is a favorite, blooming from seed the first season and producing flowers from early in June until October.

For a variety of uses the Candytuft is very popular, being effective in beds, pots, borders and edges and flowering quite profusely throughout the season. They are easily cultivated.

Perhaps a climbing vine would immeasurably improve the appearance of that front or back porch. The Clematis will grow from fifteen to twenty feet in a season.

Most everybody knows the old-fashioned Sweet Alyssum, and no garden should be without the sweet honey-like perfume which the flowers emit. For bedding and edgings no little annual is more deservedly popular.

Don't throw away the packets in which the seeds come. In addition to containing valuable directions for planting and cultivation, they are excellent sources of information when the name of a particular flower slips the tongue and is wanted.

A recent addition to the Sunflower family is the Hardy Red, the stalks of which attain a height of five to six feet and produce from twenty to thirty flowers during the season, which have a bright red surface, contrasting effectively with the yellow center.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Late News That Will Interest Members Here and Elsewhere.

A new council of the order is to be established at Warren, R. I. Wathen Council entertained 200 ladies at its first annual concert and ball.

Rhode Island Knights will hold their State convention at Pawtucket on May 1. Council Bluffs Council has conferred the three degrees on a new class of sixty.

The new council at Jackson, Tenn., will be formally instituted on March 25. The fourth degree will be conferred on a class of 200 applicants at Nashville on April 29.

A post-initiate dinner was served to 1,228 Knights after the recent degree work at Erie.

At a recent meeting of Lafayette Council of Chicago thirty-three candidates received the first and second degrees.

The Philadelphia Knights have named a committee of sixteen to organize an assembly of the fourth degree in that city.

Fort Wayne Council has a membership of 600, though it is only four years old. It also boasts the handsomest quarters in Indiana.

Auburn Council, of New York State, closed its pre-lenten festivities with a grand banquet. The feast was enjoyed by 126 Knights.

The good ladies of Huntington, Ind., "showed" the members of the council with beautiful and useful articles for their club rooms.

New Haven Knights are preparing to give their Western brethren a rousing reception when the national convention is held there in June.

When a class of 100 received the third degree at Erie there were 1,200 Knights present from neighboring towns and cities. After the initiation 1,023 men sat down to a delightful banquet.

At the last meeting of Division 14 of Fall River, Mass., thirty-five candidates were initiated and fifteen applications were presented. The members think this is a record breaker for one day.

A party of Knights from New York and the New England States, composing the Inter-State Tours Club, were given a warm welcome in Cuba last week. While at Havana they were escorted to the national palace and were given a reception by President Palma. The Knights also visited the wreck of the battleship Maine in the harbor and placed a wreath on one of the protruding masts.

HOW EDITORS GET RICH.

After a good deal of study and work we have at last figured out why so many country editors get rich. Here is the secret of success:

A child is born in the neighborhood; the attending physician gets \$10; the editor gives the loud-lunged yonster and the "happy parents" a send-off and gets \$0. When it is christened the minister gets \$10, and the editor gets \$00. It grows up and marries. The editor publishes another long-winded, flowery article, and tells a dozen lies about the "beautiful and accomplished bride;" the minister gets \$10 and a piece of cake, and the editor gets \$000. In the course of time it dies and the doctor gets from \$25 to \$100, the minister gets perhaps another \$15, the undertaker gets from \$50 to \$100; the editor publishes a notice of the death and an obituary two columns long, lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card of thanks, and gets \$0000. No wonder so many editors get rich.

PRIEST POLICEMAN.

Father John Chidwick, the famous Chaplain of the Maine and President of the alumni of Manhattan College, was given a dinner by the alumni at the Hotel Astor and presented with a policeman's belt and night stick. The dinner was to celebrate Father Chidwick's appointment as a Chaplain of the New York police, with the relative rank of Inspector. Supreme Court Justice Dowling made the presentation speech and expressed the belief that from now on the morals of the bluecoats would be perfect. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the archdiocese of New York, and others made short speeches.

CATHOLICS AT LAGRANGE.

The Catholics of Lagrange have purchased a new altar cloth and antependium for the decoration of their church. Besides these, two new vestments and new altar cards have replaced the old, worn out ones. A new and modern stove is now used for heating the church. The old clothes press in the sacristy has been renovated and painted, so that the vestments are safe from the ravages of the atmosphere. These improvements testify that the efforts of the Rev. Father Edward Boes, who is in charge of that mission, are being appreciated. Father Boes is now trying to secure black and purple vestments for his little mission at Gest.

EUTERPE.

Former members of the Euterpe, twenty-five years, have arranged for a reunion and banquet at Seelbach's Hotel singing society that has not existed for 8 o'clock on the evening of March 17. The committee in charge of the proposed reunion is made up of George Becker, A. Arambust, Ben Freese, William Frick, Charles Scholtz and R. Baude.

CARPET FOR RECTORY.

Misses Ellen Foley and Lena Walsh, popular young ladies of Pewee Valley, took up a house to house collection in that country mission and secured money to purchase new carpets for the parlor and hallway of Father Boes' house. The reverend father greatly appreciates these additional comforts.

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